# MATCHLESS "MACK.

Continuous Ovation Marked the Passage of the President

THROUGH INDIANA AND OHIO.

City and Hamlet Defy the Disagreeable Weather

AND TURN OUT THOUSANDS

To Honor the Chief Executive-The Most Imposing Demonstration was at Indianapolis, Where the Presiden Delivered the Most Striking and Ele quent Address, in the Course of Which he Paid a Grassful Tribute to the Late Vice-President Hendricks, and Referred to Ex-President Harrison-A Magnificont Outbarst of Mioquence at Col-

CINCINATI Oct. 21 .- One continuous ovation has marked the passage of President William McKinley to-day over the states of Indiana and Ohio. Defying the wind and rain of a most disagreeable October day the citizens of these states have congregated in great numbers at every station along the line and never have they been disappointed, for the President has graciously appeared at every point-where crowds awaited his coming, to speak a few words to his constituents and receive their approving cheers.

Perhaps the most imposing demonstration of the day was at Indianapolis. where the streets through which the President was driven to the state house were jammed with cheering people. Here, on the steps of the state capitol, almost within the shadow of the statue of Thomas A. Hendricks, the President delivered one of the most striking and eloquent addresses of his long western tour. In the course of which he paid graceful tributs to the memory of Hendricks and referred also to ex-President Harrison, both of which references were received by the people with deafening

received by the people with deafening applanse.

The desire of the President is always to have the train stopped at every point where any considerable number of people are gathered to hear him and consequently the special train to-day was sometimes far behind the scheduled time, but under the efficient direction of David N. Bell, who is in charge of the train, the lost time was largely made up by fast running.

by fast running. At Connersville, Ind., a two-months-At Connersville, Ind., a two-months-old baby was handed over the railing of the rear platform into the arms of Sec-retary Wilson, who presented to the President his youngest namesake—William McKinley

secretary Wisson was introduced, after the President had finished his remarks at Connersville. Twice Mr. Wilson commenced to speak, and twice he was interrupted by the starting of the train. Then Secretary Gaze shouted: "The eloquence of the secretary of agriculture starts the wheels going." Amid great laughter Mr. Wilson then commuded his brief address and the train pulled out. At Connorsville President McKinley eald:

My follow citizens: I thank you for this My follow citizens: I thank you for this warm and generous welcome. The mercifulness of the war through which we have passed was one of the triumphs of American dwillzation. There was more humanity in it, more humane treatment of our adversaries than had probably ever characterized a previous war. For example: We sent medicines to the sigh before we sent our men of war. For example: We sent medicates to the sick before we sent our men of war. We sent succor to the suffering before we sent our squadron. And the sweet charity of the American people preceded the armored cruisers of the country. And when it was all over the victorious commanders said to the defeated advarancy: Take your eide arms. feated adversary: 'Take your side arms' 'not your side arms and go home," bu

'not your side arms and go home,' out 'take your side arms and we will send you home.' (Applause.)
The presidential train reached Cincinnai at 4:30 and was transferred in the suburbs from the tracks of the Cincinnai. Hamilton & Dayton railway to had. Hamilton & Dayton railway to nati, Hamilton & Dayton railway to those of the Baltimore & Ohio South-western. After the train was transfer-red at the intersection of these railways it backed into the Union Station, where the President bowed his acknowledge-ments to the crowd that was in waiting,

ments to the crowd has was but made no speech.

The rain was pouring down while the train was in this city and during the short time that the transfer was being made hers, there were but few that knew the Preisdent was in the city.

# ALL ALONG THE LINE

The President's Trip Through Indians Continuous Ovation

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21.-Present McKinley to-day before he had breakfast addressed two immense audiences. The meetings were at Logansport and Kokomo. At the latter place the scane was one of the most inspiring of the entire trans-Mississippi tour. In of the entire trans-Mississippi tour. In spite of dampness and the cold wind that swept down from the north, the crowd was enormous. Hundreds of school children were in evidence, each provided with a flag and all giving lusty cheers for the President. The booming of cannon and shrieking of steam whistles roused the President from sleep shortly after six and at seven he spoke to 5,000 at Logansport. Kokomo was reached at 7:20 and here the President was warmly cheered by a gathering that seemed wholly out of proportion to the size of the town.

At Logansport the President was introduced by Senator Fairbanks. He said:

My Fellow Citizens, about a week

said:
"My Fellow Clizens, about a week ago I entered your state at 8 o'clock in the morning and was greeted by tens of thousands of people in the city of Terre Haute. An hour earlier I meet this great throng of my fellow countrynes. But since Dewcy entered Manila bay on that early morning in May there has been no hour too early for the people of the United States to assemble to regione over our national victories and to manifest their dealrs for an honorable and triumphant peace. (Applause.) The flag never seemed so dear to us as it does now and it never floated over so many places as it does now. (Applause.) (A voice in the crowd; "It will stay there.") I have regioned as have journeyed through the country at the patriotism of the people. The flag of our country is in every man's hand and patriotism is in every man's hand and patriotism is in every man's hand and patriotism is in every man's hand of our country is in every man's hand and patriotism is in every man's heart. (Applause.) That is a good omen for our country. Our army and our navy have done brilliant service, have added new honors to the American name; giv-

en a new meaning to American valor and it only remains for us, the people who is a country like ours are masterful when they speak to do the rest and to write into honorable treaty the just fruitage of this war. I thank you fee this call and bid you all good morning." President's Speech at Mekome.

At Kokomo the President spoke as

follows: "My fellow citizens, I thank you most sincerely for your warm and you most sincerely for your warm and cordial welcome. I do not misinterpret its meaning. It means that the people of this community are standing together for the country and for civilization. The war has made us a united people. We present a spectacle of seventy-five millions of people, representing every race and nationality and section, united in one faith and under one has and that the glorious off stars and stripes we love so much. And we must continue to stand together. So long as we have no differences with another nation then it will be time for us to resume our old disputes at home. But until that time, we must stand for a common purpose and stand together until the settlements of the war shall be embodied in the permanent form of be embodied in the permanent form of a public treaty. (Applause.) We com menced the war, not for gain or greet of new possessions. We commanced i for freedom and to relieve our neigh-bors of oppression. (Applause.) And having accomplished that we must as for freedom and to relieve our heighbors of oppression. (Applause.) And
having accomplished that we must assume all the responsibilities that justilebelong to that wat, whatever they may
be. And I am sure that the people of
this country without regard to party,
setting aside all differences and distinction, will remain together until we
shall finally settle the terms of peace.
(Great applause). I recall with peculiar satisfaction this morning as I look
into the faces of my countrymen from
Indiana the promptness with which
your people responded to the call of
the President after the declaration of
war. (Loud applause). Within twentyfour hours from the receipt of that call
your quota was full and in camp and
50,000 young men more ready to enlist
under the banner of freedom. (Loud and
prolonged cheers.) I thank you sit this
morning in the name of the nation for
your patriotic devotion to the country
and bid you all good morning. (Great
applause.)

Insulrian Spectacle.

applause.)
Inspiring Spectacle The President's speech at Noblesville, Ind., was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen-Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlementhis is a most inspiring spectacle. Present here this morning are all of your civic bodies. The old soldiers and the new soldiers and all the people. Such a sight as this would scarcely be witnessed anywhere else. You are here because you are interested in your country. You are here because you love your country. You are here because you love your country. You are here because you rejoice in the spiendid victories of our army and our navy on the land and on the sea. And you are here because you rejoice at the suspension of hostillities, the return of many of your boys to their homes and the hope and belief that you will soon have a lasting and triumphant peace, resting in justice, righteousness and humanity. (Applause). Here none are for a party, but all are for the state. Here Democrats and Republicans and men of all parties have assembled to show their appreciation of the services rendered to the government by the army and the navy of the United States. (Applause.) April so pation ever has had a more splendid sermy. Two hundred thousand of the bravest young men within thirty days of the call of the President, responded ready to march anywhere. At home or abroad, beneath the folds of the gardious old banner of the free (great cheersy and did any nation in the world ever have a better navy? (Cries of 'No. No.), It was small, but it was manerful, (Applause). Now, my fellow citizens, rejoicing as we do over the victories of war, let us be This is a most inspiring spectacle. Presmall, but it was masserful, (Applause).
Now, my fellow citizens, rejoicing as wo over the victories of war, let us be careful in justice and right to gather the triumphs of peace. The soldiers have done their part. The citizens must now do theirs, And I pray God that wisdom may be given all of us to so settle this vexed and vast problem as to bring honor to our country, justice to humanity and the general good of all.

Ovatien at Indianapolis.

Ovation at Indianapolis INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.-The President arrived in this city at 11 o'clock this morning and met with a

o'clock this morning and met with a great ovation. There was a parade in his honor, after which he addressed a vast concourse of people at the capitol grounds, speaking as follows:

My fellow citizens, I think you for the words of welcome spoken in your behalf by your distinguished senator. I thank you for this cordial and hearty greeting at the capital city of your great state. We meet in no party name, great state. We meet in no party name, greating at the capital city of your great state. We meet in no party name, we meet in the name of the country, of patriotism and of peace. (Great applause). It gives me peculiar pleasure to meet the people of the city of the home residence of that illustrious statesman, and my predecessor in the presidential office, Benjamin Harrison. (Tremendous applause.) And I do not forget, in this presence that this was the home of that other distinguished Indianalan. Thomas A. Hendricks. (Great applause.) Both cames are remembered by all of you and both have been distinguished in the service of their country.

membered by all of you and both have been distinguished in the service of their country.

My fellow citizens, we are here to-day because we love the old flag. (Applause and cheers.) It never went down in defeat, it was never raised in dishonor. (wild applause), it means more at this hour than it ever meant in all our history. It floats to-day where it never floated before. (Great applause). Glorfous old banner, the same our grand stres lifted up, the same our fathers bore. In many a battle's tempest it shed the crimson rain and what God hath woven in his loom no man can break in twain. (Great applause and cheers.) The war has been successful. It ended in a little over a hundred days. Matchless victories on land and sea, our army and navy are entitled to every honor that a generous people can bestow. (Tremendous applause and cheers.) Matchless army and fearless navy that have done their part, the rest remains with us. The war was inaugurated for humanity, it must not stop until it embraces humanity. (Great applause). It was not commenced in bitterness; it was not commenced in bitterness; it was not commenced in bitterness; it was not commenced in malice; it was commenced in sapirit of humanity, for freedom and to stop oppression in a neighboring is. stop oppression in a neighbori nd. (Applause and cheers). We land. (Applause and cheers). We can not shirk the obligations of victory i we would and we would not if we could (Great applause.) Happy are all fre peoples, too strong to be dispossessed but blessed are they among nation, who dare to be strong for the oppress ed. (Tremendous applause.)

# A MAGNIFICENT OUTSURST

Of Eloquence at Columbus-7,000 People

Greet President Therr.
COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 21.—The presi lential train arrived at Columbus about 8:50 p. m. Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain an immense crowd had assembled at the depot and the spacious huilding resounded with cheers. Fully 7,000 people who had patiently waited more than an hour were packed into the immense hall, President McKinley said:

Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens: It is not in the unconstrued language of compliment, but with deep emotion that I undertake to make response to the warm and generous welcome extended on behalf of the city of Columbus by your honored mayor. It seems to me like coming back home. (Great ap-plause). The familiar faces I see about

like coming back home. (Great applause). The familiar faces I see about me, the familiar songs I have heard, all make me feel that I am among my old friends with whom for four years I lived. (Renewed applause). I recall no four years of public service that gave me more pleasure than while serving this state and not the least of that pleasure was the kindly, friendly social relations I had with the people of this capital city. (Renewed applause).

Very much has happened since I last met you in public assembly. The nation has been at war. Not because it wanted war, but because it preferred it rather than to witness at its very door the sufferings and death of an oppressed people. (Tremendous cheering). We entered upon it with no purpose but that of humanity. No desire for new territory, no motive of aggrandizement, no desire to extend our royalty, but that we might sup the oppression of a neighbor for new coule whose greans we could almight stop the oppression of a neigh ing people whose groans we could al-most hear .Happliy for us, with our splendid army and no less splendid may, the war was concluded in a little more than 100 days. Nothing like it in the military annals of the world, (Great

ring). ney have done their work. cheering).

They have done their work. They have wrought well. It remains for us now to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished task, to right in public treaty the fruitage of the strife. (Applause). Nor do I forget that short as was the war, many of our brave boys went down in battle, never to rise again. They fell under the holy banner of the free fighting for humanity whether in the camp or in the field, in the battle line, in the trenches or the forecastle. They gave up their lives for their country's cause; nor do I forget, standing in this presence, that that rugged old soldjer Col. Poland (tremendous cheering) and that other rugged soldler, Col. Haskell (vociferous applause) brave commanders of the gallant Seventeenth infantry (yelling, yelling) gave all they had, the best the gallant Seventeenth linantry (yelling), yelling) gave all they had, the best that any man hath, his own life, for the honor of his country. The brave boys fell at Santiago making the charge on San Juan hill, at El Caney, at Guantanamo and at Manila.

amo and at Manila.

They fall devoted but undying.
The very gales their names seem sighing
The woods are poopled with their fame.
The waters murmur their name;
But beyond, silent pillars lone and gray,
Claim kindred with their sacred clay.
Their spirits wrap the dusky mountain;
Their memories sparkle in the fountain,
The meanest rill, the mightlest river."

mendous cheering). My countrymen the past is secured.

We know the extent of our country now.

Teading of the list of neurology of ministers of eynod.

Before the session this afternoon a half My countrymen the past is secured. We know the extent of our country now. Some additions have been made since I left you. Our flag floats triumphantly over Porto Rico. (Cheers). Our troops are in unquestioned possession of that island. The same flag floats over Hawati (More cheering) We know what issand. The same has now what waii. (More cheering), We know what our country is now, know its history, but we do not know what it may be in the near future, but whatever it is, whatever obligations shall justly come from near future, but whitever it is, we never obligations shall justly come from this strife of humanity, we must take up and as free, strong, brave people, accept the trust which civilization puts upon us, (Cheering).

NOT TO WHEELING. Efforts to have the President Come this

Afternoon Failed. An effort was made yesterday afternoon and last night to have President McKiniey come east via Wheeling, and incidentally address the people. gressman Dovener and others joined in a telegraphic invitation to the President, but at 3 o'check this morning the President had not replied, and it is not likely he will come; in fact, the party left Columbus via the Pan-Handle road, and not on the Baltimore & Ohlo, as

# WARNING NOTICE

To Federal Officers and Employes as to

Political Activity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — The civil service commission has issued a circular, which is being sent to the members of the 700 boards of examiners throughout the country, on "the political activity of federal officers and employes." It calls attention to extracts from the ex-

The circular then says:
"The postmaster general, in a letter dutted August 8, 1598, stated that the order of the president above quoted had been neither revoked hor modated. "Those who enter the classified service upon the ground of ascer-ment, as established by the civil

vice rules, and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed, and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subjec-

to adverse political criticism.
"The commission believes that the
best interests of the service will be promoted by the non-participation of all members of its board of examiners in

political conventions or in the work of political committees.

While attendance at a political con-White attendance at a political convention as a delegate or membership upon a political committee is not in tiself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that all partisan activity, if sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the commission, is sufficient cause for the removal from membership any of its poard of examiners.

"Section 2 of the civil service act of January 10, 1883, provides that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body."

# Heard No Complaint.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.-The war investigation commission arrived here over the Southern rallway at 10 o'clock, after calling upon General Pennington, in command of the department, proceed-ed to Fort McPherson. The only work after calling upon General Pennington, in command of the department, proceeded to Fort McPherson. The only work to be done here is in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each for the purpose of visiting the various divisions of the institution. They encountered no complaint from the sick men, and the numes stated that the work was constantly growing less and less irk, some, owing to the decrease in the number of patients.

# Charged with Manslaughter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21. - Deputy Sheriff Webster, from Virden, fil., is in Chicago to-day with warrants for the arrest go to-day with warrants for the arrest.

of President T. C. Loucks and Secretary.

W. I. York, of the Chicago-Virden Coal.

Company. The warrants charge manslaughter. The deputy sheriff and two.

Chicago detectives were unable to find.

Mr. Loucks and Secretary York, and

have not been able as yet to serve the

warrants.

The Second Day's Proceedings of Pennsylvania Synod.

# CONDITION OF PRESBYTERIES

Shows an Aggregate Membership of 20%, 000, Divided Among 1,075 Churches, 1,280 Sunday School Organizations of 223,000 Scholars-Healthy Financial Exhibit-Work of the Church Among the Freedmen-Report of Synodical Sustenation-Judge Brown's Complaint of Ritualistic Practices.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer, PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 21.— The Synod of Pennsylvaniare-assembled this morning at 9 o'clock. After a half hour of devotional exercises, presided over by Vice Moderator Dr. Bellville, the business session was begun. reports of the various colleges were taken up. Washington and Jefferson college was vouched for by a report from Dr. Ely. In behalf of Western Theological Seminary Dr. J. S. McIntosh reported the committee had been unable to visit the institution. Dr. Robinson

also spoke on the same subject. Dr. Laurie, chairman of the committee

Dr. Laurie, chairman of the committee of bills and overtures reported assigning the various matters of business to the rightful committees.

Dr. W. P. White, spoke for Lincoln University. This is an institution for the higher education of colored people. Rev. Coberth. a graduate from Lincoln University, added words of commendation to the work of his alma mater.

Cessittien of Presbyieries.

Dr. Vance reported on condition and

Dr. Vance reported on condition and work of the various presbyteries which showed an aggregate membership of 207,000, divided among 1,075 churches. The area over which the synods extend The area over which the synods extend is 70,000 square miles. Sunday schools

is 70,000 square miles. Sunday schools of the church showed a membership of 223,000 scholars in 1,280 organisations. Various phases of church activity in the synod was told of in a comprehensive way. A healthy condition of finances in various presbyteries was included in the report.

The next order of business was the reading of the list of necrology of ministers of synod.

Before the session this afternoon a pair hour's time was taken up with committee meetings. After prayer Rsv. E. M. White, of the church excellon society, spoke for twenty minutes in behalf of work being carried on and planned by his coeffer.

his society. Rev. Solon Cobb, of Pittsburgh, spoke Rev. Solon Cobb, of Pittaburgh, spoke on the work being done by the Preebyterians among freedmen. He said that there were 175 ministers supported by the association, and 18,000 members, which hast year was increased 2,000. He was emphatic in his declaration that the freedmen of the country must be given Christian education. He used the synod to give to nothing but Presbyterian boards.

Rithalistic Practics.

The complaint of Judge J. H. Brown.

The complaint of Judge J. H. Brown of Charleston, against ritualistic prac-

tices in the church was recommended to a judicial commission to be reported to the symad. Judge Brown complains and appeals from the decision of the Preaby-tery of Paritersburg permitting the pas-tor of the church of Kanawha to use the

tery of Parkersburg permitting the pustor of the church of Kanawha to use the
responsive readings in public services,
without the consent of the session and a
majority of the congregation. He gives
twelve reasons why he is opposed to the
responsive reading, nearly all of which
have the tone "of changing a long established form of worehip."

Rev. W. O. Campbell, of Sewickley,
read a report of synodical sustenation,
recommending work to be done the coming year and asking that \$31,000 be appropriated in the synod for the coming
year, a liberal portion of which is to be
spent in the Parkersburg presbytery.
West Virginia seems to enlist much interest among the workers in the cause
of synodical sustenation.

This evening a popular meeting was
held in the joint interests of Sunday
work and young people's societies. Reverends William E. Marden, George R.
Norcross, of Carlisle, Pa., J. A. Worden,
of Philadelphia, one of the secretaries of
the Presbyterian board of education
workers being a popular of education
workers on behalf of the Sunday school

calls attention to extracts from the exequative instructions of July 14, 1886,
which, the circular says, are still in
force, and which are re-published for
the information and guidance of employes in the executive civil service.
The circular then says:

The circular then says:

On behalf of the Sunday school
work On behalf of the Sunday school
work On behalf of the young people's

spoke on behalf of the Sunday school work. On behalf of the young people's societies, Revs. William E. Marden, of Philadelphia, and Rev. H. L. Hodge, D. D., of Erie spoke. To-morrow will be occupied with business sessions.

The question of forming a separate synod will not come before this synod. The mayor of the Presbytery of Parkersburg and nearly all of the ministers of the Pan Handle countles are opposed to such action. such action.

# Episcopal Council. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The gen

eral convention of the Episcopal church to-day adopted a report recommending to-day adopted a report recommending conference with the church of England before entering on independent work in Hawail, the two churches doing joint work there now under agreement. The Pacific coast delegates wanted to delay but were over-ruled. Provision was made for a commission to start work in Cuba and Porto Rica very early.

The deputies disposed of the question of marriage and divorce for this general onvention by adopting a resolution of-ered by Mr. Francis Linde Stetson, of Now York, creating aspecial committee of thirteen members, to whom are referred the entire subject, with instructions to report prior to the next general con-

hishons at their afternoon session The bishops at their atternoon season agreed to the report and resolutions already before the deputies relating to Cuba, Hawali, Porto Rice and other countries. They disagreed to the action of the deputies discharging the commission revising the hymnal, thus leaving this work to be centimed.

Independent Candidate Killed. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21,-A spe olal to the Star from Fort Worth, Tex. says: Trouble between whites and blacks over politics has culminated in tight, in which Hope Adams, inde-pendent candidate for sheriff, and leadpendent caractact to seem a case or of the independent movement agains the White Meri's Association, was shot and kelwed. Adams was fired on by unknown parties, conceased in the county court house. The shooting was precipitated by a negro named Jenitins, who fired on the white men in the court house. The sheriff has wired Governor Cuiberson that he is wastle to preserve order, and wants troops sent to the

# No Further me for her.

WASHING ON, Lct. 21.-The telegram was received by the secretary of the navy to-day from Admiral Dewey, at Munica, saying that the collier Nero

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898. arrived at Taku on the 18th with her tost on fire, and suggesting that as he has no further use for that vessel she be sent home. Admiral Dewey said nothing with regard to the political struction in the Philippines or the capture of any more ships belonging either to the Spaniards or to the insurgents, or at least if he did the officials of the department will not somet it.

### ELKINS AND WHITE

Arouse the Cambett County Republicans To Great Enthusiasm—Large Audiences Grosts Them at Huntington Last Right. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oot. 21.-The

presence and address in this city of Senator Stephen B. Elkins has awakened all the interest among the Republi cans which was felt even in the midst. of the great campaign of 1896. From outward indications it would seem that the Democrats were planning to make Cabell county the hottest quarter of the battleground in the Fourth con the battleground in the Fourth congressional district. The resuscitation of
the almost defunct Barnum club and
the accession of a goodly number of
prominent Democrats to its ranks, and
the fact that this state is the home of
the Democratic candidate for Congress
and the headquarters of the committee,
would indicate that the Republicans
had much to do to win in the city and
county.

county.
Senator Elkins in his address to-night furnished the material with which to most effectively spike the guns of the enemy and thus bring victory in the election.

the enemy and thus bring victory in the election.

The meeting to-night at the Davis opera house, was all that could have been desired, as notwithstanding the heavy rain a large crowd was present. By 3 o'clock the house was well crowded, there being a large number of iadies and not a few of the representative Democrata present. The alage was appropriately decorated and was occupled by a large number of representative Republicans and their wives.

Hon. A. B. White followed Mr. Endins in one of his characteristic addresses, dealing largely with state issues. Probably never before was there such an array of defense of the administration of the affairs of the state, as was presented by Mr. White. His speech was frequently interrupted by long and vigorous applause.

Senator Elkins was given a magnificent ovation, such as he has over received upon each of his viets to this

Sensor Estins was given a magnifi-cent ovation, such as he has ever re-ceived upon each of his visits to this city, thus showing that the distinguish-ed senator is held in grateful remem-brance for his services to the party and his countries.

brance for his servers this country.

His address, like all others of his efforts was a masterful defense of Republican principles, and from the undivided attention which it commanded throughout nothing is hazarded in the prediction that many votes were mad for Judge Freer and the rest of the Re ublican ticket.

The senator and Mr. White go to Pt. Pleasant to-morrow morning, when there is to be an all day meeting, Judge Freer and others will also be present and it will be one of the greatest days that the Republicans of Mason county

# BERKELEY REPUBLICANS

In Line-Stirring Secting Addressed by Hen. J. H. Gaines. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 21.— Berkeley county voters gave Hon. J. H. Gaines, of Kanawha county, a royal welcome last night. The meeting was in the court house in this city, which was well filled. The Mechanics' band, of Martinsburg, in full uniform, escortof Martinsburg, in full uniform, escorted Mr. Gaines from his hotel to the
court house. Chairman C. M. Lamar, in
a short address introduced the speaker.
As Mr. Gaines came upon the platform, cheer after cheer rent the air, and
during the progress of his remarks he
was applauded in a manner that showed the people's appreciation of his
speech.

Gaines discussed the issues in this campaign and made them so plain to the people that none could err

cherein.

Hon, A. G. Daston will speak here on Monday next, and a royal reception will be given him. The Democrats of this county are at a loss to find an issue.

The Republicans have a strong ticket and will make a good fight, and are sure to win. sure to win

#### ON JACKSON RIDGE. Woodsfield Thronged with oil Men-A big

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WOODSFIELD, O., Oct. 21 .- There is considerable excitement in connection with the oil business in Woodsfield and Monroe county. Practical oil men are coming on every train and working day

"the only" territory.

In the Jackson ridge field there are thirty-five producing wells and not a duster. There were a few test wells put down outside of this field proper, which

and night as though they thought this

are dry.

The greatest excitement, however, is caused by the wild catter put down two miles west of developments, near Edwina postoffice, on Rich Fork of the Little Muskingum. This well is reported to be all the way from fifty to 300 barrels. The operators who own this are the most active in securing new territory, and, with the competition among oil men, farmers are able to get about their own price for leases and about their own price for leases and rentals.

This territory is being developed largely by practical oil men, and tender-fee come in for what they get,

# In Favor of Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Judge Cox. in the district supreme court, to-day de-cided the cases of George B. Wightman cided the cases of George B. Wightman and of William H. Wharton against Secretary Gage, in favor of the secretary of the treasury. One suit sought an injunction and the other a mandamus, the basis of complaint in each being the rejection by the secretary of the treasury of bids submitted for the recent war loan bond issue by the complainants. Secretary Gage rejected the bids, believing the bidders really represented certain institutions. Judge Cox to-day held that uncer the act of Congress the secretary of the treasury had to-day held that under the act of Con-gress the secretary of the treasury had discretion in the award of the bonds, and the intent of Congress was that they should go to individuals, to the ex-clusion of banks and corporations.

#### Pennsylvania Improvements. CHICAGO, Oct. 21 .- As a result of the

isit of President Frank Thompson and her high officials of the Pennsylvania other high officials of the Pennsylvania ratirond to Chicago, that company will at once began the execution of a plan of track construction involving the ex-penditure of more than \$1,000,000. In detail the achiene provides for the lay-ing of double tracks for the Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania lines between Chica-go and Logansport and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## TREND OF TRADE

Susiness Continues to Surpass of Previous Prospe in Wheat. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.-R. G.

Cot's weekly review of trade wi

With growing foreign des American products, exchange enced mainly by political und outcome between England as shout the Upper Nile the fig about the Upper Nile the fin all European countries are force upon each other the providing cash for the ene mands of the United States. has so managed as to make a Germany send most of the ge-resulting war of exchanges be eign nations checks for the movement of gold this way, and all other causes do not so business as to prevent an exc most prosperous of previous exchanges through all clean for the past week have been exchanges through an dead for the past week have been larger than last year and I larger than in 1892, but ou Work for the week transac smaller than in 1892. ek transacti

The outgo of wheat staggers at ets of disasters, but while the padvanced 3 cents at the well would have been much greater, the feeling that the enormous demand may not last. Exports cluded, have been for the pagainst 3,576,677 last year an bushels from Pacific ports against 3,576,677 last year and bushels from Pacific ports against 3,576,677 last year and pagainst 3,576,677 last year and ye ushels from Pacific port 914 last year, making for th 11,984,530 bushels against year. Without doubt m farmers are still holding wheat and yet the receipts western ports have been 30,592,494 bushels against

20,582,494 bushels agains: 22, eas last year. It is significant heavy demand continues acrops, officially harvested. To porta continue large, 2,634,683,377 last year and 7,002,038 three weeks against 3,914,76 and although it is the botto the year for corn, prices in nearly 11% cents during the second continues of the While cotton spinners are said

agreed upon a selling agency tailment of production, there demand for staple goods, and demand for staple goods, and a better demand in future. I goods also, there has been maprovement during the past better sales, with extensive This is reflected in the larger tions in the woolen market, sale amounted for the past week to pounds, of which 2,714,400 were pounds, of which 2,714,400 were making for the past three week 100 pounds, against 31,162,750 same week in 1836, and 19,481,58 same weeks in 1832. Sales in have been the largest for ne months, but at some concessions which are not reported in publications. With few orders as ye next season, the manufacturers getter encouraged by the increhave reason to believe that the demand has set in. But there fact that the current demand for lower priced goods.

There is much hesitation There is much hesitation in and steel trade, parily because a outcome of various combinations in Bessemer pig, steel rails, bars, when his and the like, cannot yet be definitely anticipated. If general buying was expected to result from these movements, it has not appeared thus far. Yet prices of domestic products have not declined, and although the tone is somewhat weaker for bars and plates, quotations are in part sustained by considerable orders for export. The plate mills have received orders for 25,000 tons from the avvernment for ship purposes, and, he has and billet mills have a very encouraging demand. demand.

demand.

Fallures for the week have been sat in the United States against 224 law year, and 24 in Canada against 36 last year,

# STRUCK "ROCK OF AGES."

And is now Pounding to Piccos-Wa of Steamer Chishelm.
PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 11.—The

steamer Dixon has arrived bery with six members of the crew of the big steamer Henry Casholm, the were picked up in a yawi boat by the Dixon off Isle Royate last night. on 1ste Royate last night. They report that the Chisbolin left

Doluth Sunday evening with

They report that the Chisbon left Duluth Sunday evening with the school of John Martin in tow. At \$10 o'clock Monday morning, when off Kommaw Point, the Martin cut the tow sus, and with her fore and main selds et was soon lost in view, as the weather was three, and the wind blowing. During the Chisholm cruised about until Thursday morning, trying to find the missing schooner, but without success. An 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while trying to enter Washington heter, at the southwest end of lake Royale, the steamer struck the Kock of Ara, and immediately commenced to go to pieces. The crew of sixteen men a landwed the vessel, and reached lee Royale in safety and Capitain Smith sent five of them under Mare Wilesman, to Pore Arthur, to recort to the cowner.

The Chisholm as rapidly breaking up, and the vessel and cargo will be tonal losses. The crew of the steamer fear than the Martin has waterlogaed, and gone ashore somewhere along the south shore. The Chisholm was built in 180, and registered 1,323 nut tons. Her cargo consisted of 22,000 bushels of harity. The John Martin was built in 181, and registered 97 tons, and had a cargo of 1,200,000 feet of lumber. Both boots were owned by M. A. Bradley, of Cleveland. Neither vessel was insured.

To Enforce the Chicago Agree PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21. - Tw shousand coal miners in the fourth and fifth pools on the Monopounding siver. struck to-day for the enforced the Chicago agreement. The strikers are preparing for a long slees, and are establishing camps near the mines to prevent non-union miners. from work-

# TERSE TELEGRAMS,

Swiss exports to the United States last August showed an increase of over \$250,000 compared with August of the preceding year.

A statement prepared at the general sind office shows that at the present time there are 579,368,274 screens of unap-propriated and unreserved public land in the United States, exquisive of Alaska.

From information obtained of the general land office it appears that there was an increase of nearly 400 mineral curries during the fiscal year 1898 as compared with 1897. This, it is said, indicates a marked revival of the mining industry, which had fallen to its lowest ebb in 1895, when but 757 entries were

# WILL BE DELAYED.

The Evacuation of Cuba by Spain a Big Task,

## IT CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED

Within the Period Fixed by the United States Government-It is Hardly Deemed Prudent to Assume Charge of Municipal Affairs of Mavons so Long as the City Contains a Strong Garrison of Spanish Troops-Onlian Question still Compying the Attention of the America onn and Spanish Pence Commi

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-18 is now certain that the complete evacuation of Cuba will be delayed beyond the period ordinarily fixed by the administration This will follow entirely without reence to anything that has occurred in Paris before the peace contribution. The war department has about satisfied thself that the task imposed on the Spanists authorities, manuely, the removal and transportation a great distance by sen of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and west, with their accountements, was beyond the ability of the Spaniards. The magnitude of the tank is shown by the fact that the great trans-atlantic steam wins, crossing the Alkantic from New York, all combined, in prosperous seasons, transport only about 50,000 persons in one year-less than half the number that the Spanish officials, with their poor facilities, were expected to transport in about ten weeks. Delay in the rollinguishment of sovereignty by the Spaniards over the entire issue, which was set for December 1.

It is hardly deemed prudent to undertake to assume charge of the mandelpal affairs of Havana so long as the olty contains a strong sarrison of Spaniar troops, and it is fakt that hav and order could be better maintained in such centers by allowing them to remain under Spaniar, jurisdication until they are evacuated by the troops and re-occupied by United States troops.

It is not to be understood from this that the American militury commission is in any sense chating the pressure it has brought to bear upon the Spanish commissioners to secure the evacuation of the istand and the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty. On the contrary, they have redoubled their efforts to secure these objects, but they are not disposed to insist upon the performance of impossible tasks, and their demands will be largely shaped by their knowledge that the Spaniards are acting in perfectly good faith in their efforts to carry out the terms of the protocol. well, with their accourrements, was be-

## PARIS PEACE COMMISSION,

Still Considering Cubum Affairs—The Philippine Problem.

PARTS, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish peace commissions held separate sessions this morning, and when the joint session operate this after-noon it was believed the Cuban question would not be decided to-day, but would be taken up again at the joint session

on Monday next.

Am effort is being mide here to create the impression that there is some understanding between the United States and Spain regarding the Philippine Islands, outside of the statements contained in the third enticle of the protocol. That article embodies the only agreement between the United States and Spain is regard to the Philippine Islands, and it clearly sets forth that the United States will occupy and hold the bay, city and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control disposition and government of the Philippine Islands.

Beyond this protocol agreement, it can on Monday next.

determine the control aspects.

government of the Prilippine Islanda.

Beyond this protocol agreement, it can
be asserted with confidence, there is
no other understanding on the subject
between the United States and Spain,
and the agreement arrived at with
Spain was that the control of the Philippine Islands should it be decided by
the commission now sitting here, and
Spain understood that the protocol
did not determine anything as to Spain's
uitimate sovereignty in the Philippine
Islands. It was understood by both
powers that the protocol was a compact
by which it was agreed the peace commission should determine the future
disposition of the Philippine Islanda. disposition of the Philippine This will be done when the Cub tion is settled, and after the point lating to Porto Rico and the Las have been passed upon.

# UNITED STATES SPACE

At Paris Exposition Increased—Commis-sioner Pack Desites Some Reports. PARIS, Oct. 21.—When Ferdenand W.

Peck, the United States commissioner to the exhibition of 1900, arrived in this city, the space allotted to the United States at the exposition grounds was 175,000 feet. Mr. Peck's first gain was 6,000 square feet, and he has just secured 22,000 square feet more, by means of a direct order from the French goverraness on the director of the exposition, malding the present total 203,000 square feet.

Germany has 150,000 square feet. It is not known yet how much space has been allotted to Great Britain or to

Some of the American newspapers Some of the American newspapers re-ceived here to-day describe alleged in-cidents in connection with Mr. Peck, which, the latter says, have not occur-red. Mr. Peck, for immance, is describ-ed as having left a box at the opera-house here because he was not permit-ted to occupy it with a panty exceeding the official limitations of the box. Mr. Peck is also described as having refused to leave a steeping car on arriving at Paris at an unsensomable hour. Mr. Peck says there has been no cir-cumstances or occurrences. In any de-

cumetances or occurrences in any de-gree warranting the stories referred to.

A Hero's Funeral.

EASTON, Pa., Och 21.-The funeral of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, who fell on the field before Santiago, on July 1. was held in Euston to-day, with full military honors. The day was observed as a general holiday by the people of Easton and its vicinity, and the streets were crowded all day, the stores, banks and industries being shut down.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia and Western Pean-sylvania, rain, followed by clearing; cool-er; fresh to brisk northwest winds. Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: